

hilippines

Export Control Extension

by Sen. Robert R. Reynolds

The Philippine Army

by Gen. Basilio Valdes

Democracy's Struggle

by Dr. Hu Shih

The Fight on Leprosy

by Perry Burgess



The Philippine Legislature



Top: President Quezon, recuperating from his recent illness, plays solitaire aboard the yacht Casiana, while Manuel Jr. watches.



Center: Winsome Miss Carmen Planas, Manila's coed councilwoman, receives the congratulations of friends on her recent sweeping reelection.



Below: Play Day at the University of the Philippines in Manila included an exhibition of Filipino folk dances.



Left: Esther Van Wagoner Tufty, Pilar N. Ravelo, Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, Katherine Lenroot, Violet Sweet Haven and Dolores Abellera, at a recent Philippine luncheon given by Miss Ravelo at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington.

Too Busy
in London

Unit commanders were ordered to take the "necessary steps to control undue consumption of water to obviate hazard of shortage in case of fire."

There are some timid ones among us who say that we must preserve peace at any price—lest we lose our liberties forever. To them I say: never in the history of the world has a successful democracy by its defeat been able to defend its de-

As a military force, we are weak when we establish independence, but we have fully stood off tyrants in their day, who are now in the dust of history. Our means, nothing

Roosevelt

Money for Philippine Defense

An Editorial

IN his message to the Philippine National Assembly this year, President Manuel Quezon pointed out that the existing finances of the Commonwealth are insufficient to cover the huge cost of building an adequate modern defense for our Island democracy. To meet the emergency, he went on, he had approached the Government of the United States with the request that a sum of approximately \$54,000,000, due to Manila from the United States Treasury, "be appropriated to be spent exclusively for our national defense under the direction of the United States." The proposal was so unusual that its full significance was overlooked by many. Even today, after nearly six months have passed, its importance is only gradually coming to be recognized.

This money, \$54,000,000, consists of funds authorized by Congress but never appropriated. About \$23,000,000 is the Philippine gold devaluation fund; the remainder constitutes collections on the sugar excise tax which Congress, in the Sugar Act of 1937, ordered returned to the Philippine Government. The significance of President Quezon's offer is that he is willing to put this \$54,000,000 at the disposal of the United States. Whereas, other American attempts to strengthen the defenses of its democratic allies have involved turning over vast sums of money with little or no check on its expenditure, in this case the United States itself is asked to do the spending. All we ask is that the money be used to defend the Philippines.

Few Americans realize that the Islands have had almost no financial support from the United States since they were occupied in 1899. Aside from the cost of maintaining the United States Army and Navy in the Far East—which should not be charged to the Filipinos any more than the cost of the Brooklyn Navy Yard should be charged to the people of New York—appropriations have been limited to \$6,000,000 for relief and construction after the Insurrection ended. This is infinitesimal compared with Federal appropriations for any state of the Union. Indisputably, the Philippines has been a cheap dependency. This tradition of self-sufficiency is strengthened by the proposal to use the authorized \$54,000,000 for defense under American supervision.

The creditable nature of this situation is all the more apparent when the Philippine position is contrasted with the stand taken by many of the other nations requesting varying amounts of American money for their defense and financial stability. Not only does Manila have an impeccable record as regards the payment of its obligations, but it also has one of the lowest debts per capita in the world. The Philippines has not found it necessary

to finance its foreign trade with loans from the United States. In every respect the Commonwealth has been an excellent world neighbor—frugal, hard-working and honest.

In view of these facts, President Quezon's request that the United States direct the expenditure of the money due Manila, and that it be used exclusively for defense purposes, is of great significance. We feel, naturally, that American military experts are best equipped to handle the job, since Philippine defense is inseparable from the strategy of the United States. Such men can assure the fullest possible coordination of the two systems. They can make certain that the money is spent to the greatest advantage. They can presumably expedite delivery of modern weapons from the American arsenal. From the practical standpoint, therefore, this arrangement will be of mutual advantage to Filipinos and Americans.

Exactly how the \$54,000,000 would be spent is necessarily confidential, but a few points seem obvious. We need planes and artillery. In the past we have obtained as large quantities of this material as our finances would permit, but the total is still inadequate. The greatly increased danger in the world today makes procurement a hundred times more urgent. In this we must depend on the heavy industry of the United States.

With regard to small arms and infantry equipment, we are in a somewhat better position, although here, too, the genius of American defense experts will be invaluable. Our growing army is well trained; with complete equipment it can be a decisive factor in the defense of democracy in the Far East.

Another branch on which further expenditure is needed is the Off-Shore-Patrol, the fleet of motor torpedo-boats designed for reconnaissance work and beach protection. The expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money on this arm will materially increase the effectiveness of our defense forces.

All these improvements are, in the long run, pillars of the United States' own defense system. The Philippines is rapidly losing its character as an exposed American flank and becoming a well fortified bastion; what was an isolated garrison will soon be a unit in a chain of defenses across the Pacific Ocean.

Thus President Quezon's suggestion is an important contribution to world democracy. Furthermore, it is an exceptional demonstration of the Philippine desire to cooperate with the United States to that end. From that standpoint alone—even if no other existed—the action would justify the attention it is just beginning to receive. ★



The FILIPINOS PREPARE To DEFEND THEMSELVES

*By General Basilio Valdes
Chief of Staff, Philippine Army*



A NATION about to become independent in a world where national existence is so dependent upon ability to withstand armed aggression is faced with the grave responsibility of providing itself with an adequate military establishment. While the United States retains responsibility for Philippine defense until 1946 and is furnishing seaward and landward military forces, a logical question might be: "What is the Commonwealth doing to provide ultimately its own national defense?"

Guided by the United States, President Quezon, the National Assembly and the Commonwealth Military Staff are combining their efforts to overcome the inherent obstacles to Insular defense. Definite financial, economic and industrial limitations; the absence of any martial tradition; and little appreciation of the dynamic character of modern warfare—all these emphasize the colossal proportions of the task at hand. They have not, however, daunted those responsible for its accomplishment. The consensus among experts is that our efforts to provide a national defense for an independent Philippines have been highly fruitful.

We do not yet have a "balanced" military organization. Gradually, however, elements of our final, complete army are being organized and trained. The rate is in proportion to the finances, equipment and facilities on hand. The whole project is based on sound long-range planning, competently conceived to utilize every ounce of available resources in the most profitable manner. Year after year the Philippine Army is growing in strength and experience, an ever more potent factor in Philippine defense.

The first session of the Philippine National Assembly in 1935 passed Commonwealth Act No. 1, "a Plan of National Defense." Several months prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth, President Quezon had, with the consent of the Government of the United States, secured the services of General Douglas MacArthur, a veteran soldier and recognized military genius, to advise the government in the organization, training and supply of the Army and in setting up the defense structure. A

staff of American Army officers was provided as assistants to General MacArthur.

The National Defense Act requires compulsory military service for all male citizens between the ages of 20 and 50. It recognizes the right of the government to utilize all the moral and material resources and the services of the inhabitants of the Philippines in the defense of the Archipelago. All men completing 20 years of age must register every year. Their number varies from 90,000 to 120,000. From these are selected 20,000 to 40,000 men who undergo six months of intensive military training.

The first registration took place in April, 1936, just five months after the enactment of the law. By January, 1937, only nine months later, the first group of 20,000 men was in barracks. These were followed by the second group in July of the same year. This process has been repeated yearly.

As the men are discharged after completion of training they enter the reserves. Those from 21 to 30 belong to the First Reserve. The Second Reserve will be composed of men from 31 to 40, and the Third Reserve will include men from 41 to 50. Our task of training the men of the First Reserve will be completed in 1946. By that year, if the Philippine Army adheres to its present procurement program, we will have about 350,000 trained reserves of ages ranging from 21 to 30. By 1966 the Philippines expects to have about 1,000,000 fighting men ready.

Today the Philippine Army has a total trained reserve of approximately 143,000 men. This does not include 5,000 recently allotted to the United States Army to bring the American-officered Philippine Scouts to full divisional strength.

The Philippine Archipelago has been divided into 10 military districts of approximately equal population. Functioning under decentralized control by Army Headquarters, the districts train their men and organize their headquarters, rifle, machine gun and trench mortar units of reserve divisions. Our organization program calls for the creation of three reserve divisions in each district

by 1946, a total of 30 reserve divisions. Today, 10 divisions are fully organized, with one division of approximately 7,500 men in each district.

From the beginning, the impossibility of the Philippine Government's financing the purchase of naval vessels and the maintenance of a naval force and essential shore establishments has been obvious. Ideas of creating a navy were immediately abandoned and replaced by a plan to organize a Naval Corps under army control. Initial combat equipment, chosen with care and due consideration for its role in the defense of the islands, consists of exceedingly fast motorboats equipped with torpedoes, machine guns and depth charges. The organization of several nine-boat squadrons is contemplated.

Development and organization of an air arm received immediate attention. The training of flyers and the men of the service echelon has been undertaken since the very beginning, with an air force of 500 first-line planes of all categories as our objective. This branch of the army is expanding rapidly and is attracting many of our best young men—professionals, college graduates and young officers of the Regular Army. Several fully equipped operating fields have already been established in strategic localities. In addition, the Archipelago is dotted with commercial fields available to military planes. Civil aviation, developing rapidly, is controlled by the Secretary of National Defense, through the Chief of the Army Air Corps.

Production of officer personnel has been expanded to meet our growing requirements. We have reorganized the famous old Constabulary Academy, which is now exclusively engaged in the production of officers for the army. Graduates average 85 a year. Philippine colleges and universities in which ROTC units have been established also supply officers. Military instruction in these schools was made compulsory this year. In 1942 we expect 2,000 prospective reserve officers; in 1943 and subsequent years approximately 4,000. A few reserve officers are commissioned in the special services of the Philippine Army each year because of special qualifications. They undergo three months of intensive basic military training.

Mobilization and supply have received careful and thorough attention. All provincial, city, town and village officials know the functions they will be called upon to perform in the event of an emergency requiring the mobilization of the reserve forces. These officials will dis-

tribute mobilization orders to officers and reservists. On M-Day they can assemble their reservists and lead them to mobilization areas already designated by the Philippine Army. Warehouses have been constructed to store supplies and equipment. As each new company, battalion and regiment comes into being, supplies and equipment required for extended field service go on the shelves of the warehouses, to be held in readiness for the M-Day.

We have consistently received every assistance from the American forces. The training of our technical units in the coast artillery, field artillery, signal corps, and the air corps has been made possible as the result. When we

lack material or capable instructors, we have gone to the United States Army for them; our requests have never been refused. American officers are rendering the Philippine Army the fullest and most effective service in all phases of the work of establishing a sound and enduring defense system for the Philippines. This spirit of cooperation and service which animates the conduct of the United States Army officers in their relation with the armed forces of this country has materially strengthened the bonds between the United States and Philippine Armies.

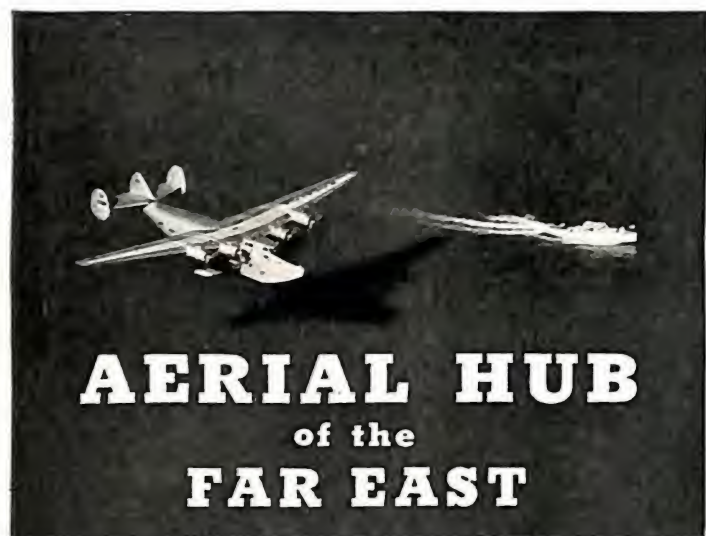
Until 1935 the Philippine

Constabulary was the only native armed force in the Islands. Today Philippine Army troops are the boast of our citizens and are receiving many compliments from military observers on their increasing efficiency. Gradually the equipment necessary to maintain the more expensive branches of the service is being procured. Insofar as can be foreseen at this time, the picture in 1946 will be one of complete satisfaction.

In spite of historical inhibitions, the Filipino is inherently a good soldier. He is used to hardships, has moral courage and is accustomed to taking orders. In his native terrain he can outmarch and maneuver any alien soldier. The combination of this knowledge with the training in sound tactical doctrine he is now receiving should make the individual Filipino a formidable military opponent. And with the fulfillment of the total provisions of the plan for organization, supply and equipment by 1946, Philippine defense by Filipinos should become a practical reality. In the meantime, every unit and every bit of equipment we have is at the disposal of the Commander of the Philippine Department of the United States Army. ★



**GENERAL BASILIO VALDES,
head of the Philippine Army, greets Captain
James Roosevelt in Manila**



MANILA—daily growing more important as the hub of transportation in the Far East—recently added another spoke to its aerial wheel when the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington approved Pan American Airways' application to extend its trans-Pacific service to Singapore. The first through passenger flight from San Francisco reached Britain's Malayan stronghold on May 27.

"In view of existing world conditions, and the importance of the East Indies and Malaya to the United States," the Civil Aeronautics Board announced, "we found the service to Singapore necessary in the public service. The minimum time by ship from the United States to Malaya is 27 days; the maximum, seven weeks. By air, the trip to Singapore will take less than a week."

In the past, Pan American Airways' giant clippers have been crossing the Pacific weekly to Manila, Hongkong and Macao, China, with stops en route at Honolulu, Midway Island, Wake Island and Guam. Under the new schedule the weekly service will continue as far as Manila. On alternate weeks, however, the big flying boats will head southward from the Philippine capital to Singapore, instead of westward across the China Sea to Hongkong.

"Although the service to Hongkong will be cut in half," the Civil Aeronautics Board stressed, "mail for that city delivered in Manila on the weeks in which there will be no service can be transferred to surface ships. It is estimated that the cost to the United States Government will be small, since the amount of trans-Pacific service will not be increased, and the flights to Singapore will result in the cancellation of a similar number of flights to Hongkong."

The Board's certificate of convenience and necessity covers a period of five years. Pan American Airways officials conceded that the heavy volume of traffic anticipated on the Manila-Singapore run was largely due to the war, and that they had no assurance it would continue

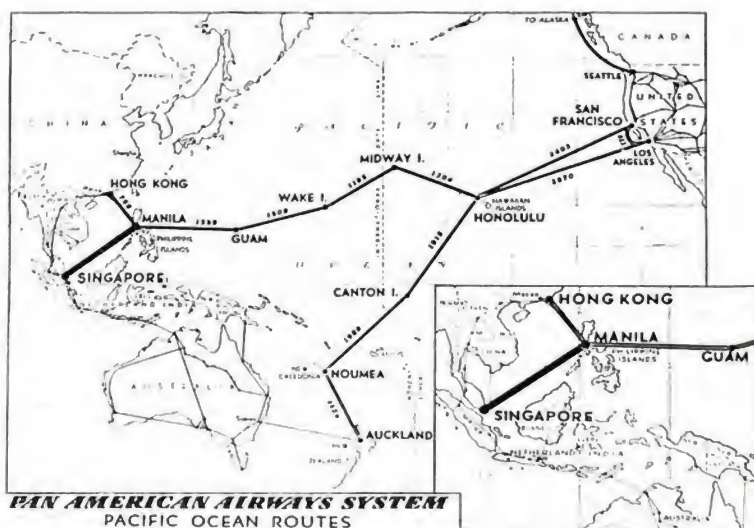
after the present emergency ended. Therefore, a time limit of five years was requested.

"It is, of course, impossible to forecast precisely how long the proposed service would be required by these considerations," the Board pointed out. "However, the five-year period requested does not appear unreasonable."

Entirely aside from its relation to American policy in the Far East, extension of the air service to Singapore is of considerable importance to Manila. Commerce between the Philippines, on one hand, and Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, on the other, has long been hampered by indifferent mail service. Businessmen frequently have found it quicker to send a letter airmail to Batavia by way of Hongkong, Rangoon and Singapore, than direct to Batavia by ship. Travelers, formerly forced to spend four days aboard a ship, can now make the hop from Singapore to Manila in 10 hours. The intrinsic importance of the new service is shown by the fact that, for the past year, high Dutch and British officials en route to Manila to make the clipper connection to the United States have consistently chartered special planes to reach the Philippine metropolis.

Connection is now made at Singapore with British Overseas Airways planes winging westward to India, the Near East, Africa and Europe, and with the Australian air liners threading the East Indies to Sydney and Auckland. At the New Zealand city, other connections are possible with Pan American planes crossing the South Pacific to Hawaii and Los Angeles.

"We feel that the extension of Pan American Airways' service to Singapore will materially contribute to American trade and prosperity," H. M. Bixby, Pan American vice-president, declared. "Its importance to Manila, already a vital aviation center, is obvious. I expect that in time the Philippines will be the hub of the entire Far Eastern air transportation system." ★



Democracy's Struggle IN ASIA

By Dr. Hu Shih
Chinese Ambassador to the United States

BETWEEN the Chinese Republic and the Philippine Commonwealth there are innumerable ties of historical association, geographic proximity, trade, amity, and understanding. Yet the strongest tie of all today is our mutual dedication to the preservation of democracy, and the philosophy of democracy in the Far East. That is the same tie that aligns us with the United States in the present titanic world struggle of ideologies.

The Filipinos and the Chinese, among all the teeming millions in that section of the world, are fervently dedicated to the concepts of human dignity, of the fundamental worth of the individual, and the right of the common man to live a proper life, as he sees fit. That is the belief that binds us together, and makes our individual fates a matter of common concern.

One of the basic concepts of the philosophy of Confucius, that much-abused philosopher, is that of the imperfect man, striving through self-cultivation to become a superior man, that is, superior to his own past. That thought underlies all democracy, in that the democratic society feels itself to be moving continuously forward, under the impetus of the individual, striving to improve himself. It is absolutely opposed to the philosophy of totalitarianism which carries the thesis that man is a stupid animal who must be led by specially bred and inspired leaders . . . the so-called "fuehrer principle". Confucius formulated his philosophy of education for a democratic society in these words: "With education there is no class." (*Yu chiao wu lei.*)

The Chinese have long cultivated the philosophy of peace, human dignity and personal liberty. The Filipinos, in their own way, and under United States leadership, have developed that philosophy into a form of government which may some day be a pattern and an inspiration to all Oriental peoples.

Trade has long flourished between the two countries. In the earliest times our merchants and seafaring men had found the islands of the Philippines and laid the basis for a commerce that was to endure in one degree or another for long centuries. The Philippines produce much that China can use, sugar, hemp, and minerals, while the Chinese economy has much to offer to the Philippines. There is an excellent basis for a constantly



increasing and expanding commerce between our two peoples. I have no doubt that one day that trade will have its chance to flourish as it should.

The oriental world must be made safe for people to live and trade in, according to their own lights, and not at the point of a bayonet. China, and the resurgent Chinese people are engrossed in fighting a great battle for the preservation of their national integrity and identity, and for their right to live as a nation among nations. That fight is not our fight alone. It is the fight of all peace-loving and liberty-loving peoples, including the peoples of the Philippines and the United States.

It has been shown only too clearly that the conflict between China and Japan is not an Asiatic struggle. It is part of a world struggle. Most Filipinos are swiftly realizing today that should China fall, their own fate is endangered. When a peaceful nation like China cannot live in peace and freedom, the future of the Philippines as a people is very precarious indeed.

Democratic control of government and humanization of society are the products of the ceaseless toil, struggle and thought of nations and of individuals. The Filipinos and Chinese should together stand as representatives of such upward striving in the Far East. The great Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, saw that ideal and fought for it in the nineteenth century. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, conceived and upheld it in even more recent times.

The Philippines is, in our way of reckoning time, a young nation. It is a nation with vigor and courage. Representing at the same time values which are good in both the Orient and the Occident, the Commonwealth carries on Oriental shoulders the brave traditions and concepts of American democracy. Together with the United States, the Philippines constitutes a stronghold of good in the troubled Far East. With the influence and help of this united people the cause of democracy will certainly triumph. ★

They were the ones WHO SET THE PACE



Perry Burgess

WHEN the history of the anti-leprosy campaign is written, there will loom big in that chronicle the story of the fight against the disease in the Philippine Islands.

So much has been written during the last decade and a half about leprosy in the Philippines that the uninformed are likely to think of the Islands as having an unusual amount of it. That is not true. With the exception of recent surveys in three areas in the Philippines and two in the Virgin Islands, conducted by the Leonard Wood Memorial, there have not been, so far as I know, any attempts to survey whole areas, examining every person and following up family contacts. Therefore, the suggested number of victims in any particular area of what we are beginning to call Hansen's Disease is an estimate, pure and simple. Sometimes this estimate is made by a scientific worker who has been reasonably careful in arriving at the numbers; it is frequently made, as was true at a place in India where I visited, by a native with no medical training.

However, by these estimates it would appear that the Philippines has no more leprosy per capita than any other Malay or Oriental country. The author has made it a point to inquire of health authorities in Japan, the Netherlands Indies, Malaya and French Indo-China. Their estimates of the number of cases are all very similar—not much less or more than one per thousand. That certainly cannot be considered excessive, since we find about the same estimate of incidence in certain countries in South America, notably Colombia and Brazil. We know by actual survey that that proportion is greatly exceeded in some islands in the West Indies.

Nevertheless, the Philippine Islands are in the spotlight in the fight against the disease. This is not because they have so much leprosy, but because since the beginning of the American regime the Islands have largely taken the lead in the anti-leprosy campaign.

The Spaniards were not greatly interested in the prob-

The Philippine Contribution To Leprosy Control

By Perry Burgess

President, The Leonard Wood Foundation

Author of *Who Walk Alone*



**Entrance to the Leonard Wood Memorial
Leprosarium at Cebu, Philippines**

lem. When the United States took over the Islands and set up first a military and then a civil government, leprosy came in for attention forthwith. Until that time, some 400 victims of this disease were cared for in special places or in connection with provincial hospitals. One of the most notable of these was San Lazaro, in Manila, a hospital built by the Franciscan monks in 1578, one year after Sir Francis Drake made his voyage of discovery around the world. Twice the building was destroyed because of war. The first was in 1662, when invasion was threatened by the Chinese pirate, Hue-Sing. Exactly 100 years later the British entrenched themselves behind the hospital and from that point threatened the Spanish positions. When, 21 years later, the Spaniards were again threatened by the British, the hospital was burned for the second time. The next year, in 1784, the King of Spain, by royal decree, set aside the present site for a new "Sanctuary of Sorrow."

On the edge of the city of Cebu there was another hospital for the victims of this disease. A two-story stone building did service for many years and finally was torn down to furnish material for a new skin clinic being built on the same site by the Leonard Wood Memorial. The old hospital for lepers was at the same time moved

out into the country some eight miles, near the town of Concepcion, where the Memorial had erected one of the world's most modern leprosaria.

During Spanish times it was often customary to permit lepers to come into the city one day a week to ask for alms.

Not long after the Americans came into the Philippines, serious work was undertaken to cope with this disease which was a great social and economic problem, both to the victim and the members of his family. Two years after the Insurrection ended a group of islands in the Calamian group, just off the northern tip of Palawan, was set aside as a reservation for those suffering from Hansen's Disease. The largest island, Culion, the one that was to become the site of the colony, had been a Spanish naval outpost and included a small *barrio*. All the private property was purchased, the people were moved off, and in August, 1904, construction of the colony was begun. A year later effective segregation was instituted in the Philippines. By 1913, Culion had a population of 3,500. Eventually it was to reach the staggering total of 8,000. Now its numbers are dropping because, true to its policies, the Philippine Health Service has moved another step forward in the combating of this disease and has begun building, as rapidly as practical, agricultural colonies located near the homes of the patients.

It is a long, and often hopeless, trek from some little *barrio* in the Visayas to Manila and down the edge of the China Sea to Culion. That journey, and the lack of information as to what actually happened to patients on Culion, caused many, in the earlier days, to leap overboard as their ship entered Culion harbor. The wise and kindly procedure of the Health Service in disseminating information and in trying to give to their charges some semblance of normal life has changed all that.

A decade ago I was taken through the Cebu provincial

health center, situated in an old Spanish fort which had been set aside for the purpose. In one room the walls were covered with knives. Since I cherish a special interest in small knives and have a considerable collection, I asked to see them. I learned that they symbolized the change in the attitude of the leper toward segregation and particularly toward being sent away to Culion. These knives—scores of them—had been taken from lepers when the Health Inspector went to take them into custody.

Two bolos are at the present time in my collection, sent to me by the then director of health. One, with a great nick out of the blade, had been used to revenge the owner on two neighbors whom he thought had reported him as a leper. The other had been used against an inspector of the health service. This inspector, incidentally, now lives in Cebu. A worker for the Memorial in its surveys in Talisay, he still carries the long bolo scar across his face.

In those early days, almost every leper had to be taken by force. Today, 90 per cent volunteer for isolation. The word has spread through the *barrios* of Luzon, the Visayas, even down through the Sulu Sea to Jolo, that in the Philippines the leper is getting the breaks, that American and Filipino scientists are working at the mysteries of his disease, that in its many leprosaria he can find some degree of normal living and be certain that all that science can make available will be his for the taking.

The spirit which animates the Filipino and American worker has permeated the world. Today, not in the Philippines alone but in most countries where this illness exists, conscientious men of science are at work trying to alleviate suffering. The glory of the Filipinos will be that *they were the ones who set the pace.* ★



Clinic and bus, contributed to the Philippine Health Service by the Leonard Wood Memorial



Mr. Burgess addressing youthful patients at San Lazaro Hospital at Manila. The institution is nearly 300 years old.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

Friend of the Philippines

THE PHILIPPINES lost a valuable friend and a loyal supporter with the recent death of Charles Edward Russell in Washington. Author, crusader, newspaperman, humanitarian, Russell throughout his long life was active in many causes—among them the Philippines, the Irish Republic and the Zionist movement.

His interest in the Philippines became concrete shortly after the turn of the century with the organization of an American Anti-Imperialist League, which advocated, among other things, independence for the Filipinos. In the early 1920's Russell made a trip to the Islands at the request of Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña. The book he wrote on his return to the United States stressed the desirability of immediate independence and proclaimed the ability of the Filipinos to rule themselves. He later collaborated in a biography of the Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal.

Russell took a prominent part in the fight for Philippine independence, contributing a steady flow of newspaper and magazine articles. As president of the Philippine Civic Bureau in Washington, which urged immediate independence, he fought vigorously against the Hawes-Hare-Cutting Act to grant independence on the ground that it delayed consummation unnecessarily. He opposed the Tydings-McDuffie Act for the same reason.

Shortly before his death, Charles Edward Russell wrote a brief article for PHILIPPINES, expressing his hopes for the future of the Filipino people. We publish it here with our tribute to a great liberal, a clear thinker and a staunch friend.

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History in general may be criticized as lacking in humor and therefore unavailable for entertainment purposes. Occasionally, however, it breaks out into a broad guffaw of merriment, and one phase of the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands is likely to have all of that aspect when the future philosopher comes to review it.

I mean the notion, sedulously fostered by certain Americans, that this country performed an act of conspicuous altruism when it seized the Philippine nation and for forty odd years managed or mismanaged its



Charles Edward Russell

affairs. According to this delectable doctrine, we found the Islands largely peopled by ignorant savages that lived in trees and gibbered, and at great expense "by slow degrees subdued them to the useful and the good," teaching them, above everything else, "self government."

"Self government," say we, with smug Anglo-Saxon superiority, as if we had discovered that recondite art and had a patent on it. An average American of that order would be proudly incredulous if told that when his own ancestors were indeed hairy savages running about the woods of Northern Europe, the Filipinos

had ordered government, towns and cities, written language, and culture that included ensemble music. Yet that is the fact.

He would also be astonished to learn that his government's noble experiment in altruism for the Philippines had cost it nothing except for its military establishment. Yet that is also the fact. And if someone were to tell him that spiritually and morally, American tuition in the Islands has been nothing pridefully to write home about, indignation would probably supplement his incredulity. Yet that again is the fact.

But about the joke of teaching self government to these lowly Islanders, the point of it is that we have been teaching them something they already knew. How do we manage to elude the historical fact of Apolinario Mabini, Filipino of the Filipinos, and easily the compeer in democratic philosophy of Jefferson and Mazzini? How do we ignore the Philippine Republic, by Filipinos designed and founded in cleanest democracy more than forty years ago? How avoid the Malolos constitution, Filipino made, and one of the best democratic documents extant? And how about the excellent order in the *barrios* wholly under Filipino management? Instead of needing instruction in self government, these people seem rather in a position to teach it. Compare homicide records, for instance.

But what I am pleading for now is less of the American condescension toward "the little brown brother." He is no foundling child. He needs no wet nurse. He can take care of himself. All he wants is a chance. ★

Baguio

The Philippine Summer Capital

By Pilar N. Ravelo

"BAGUIO was where Americans and Filipinos joined hands to make a city; Baguio today is where Americans and Filipinos have bridged the differences of race and custom, and have worked together to make the most progressive place in the Islands."

The only really temperate spot in the Philippines, the city of Baguio clings to the pine-clad Benguet mountains 160 miles north of Manila. Five thousand feet above tropical sea level, Baguio is the coolest, the most progressive city in the Archipelago. Pure, forest-scented air, cooled by lofty peaks; broad paved streets with wide sidewalks; an excellent drainage system; modern buildings and homes; and weather that is perpetual spring—all these contribute to the phenomenal attractiveness of Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Forty-one years ago, when Dean C. Worcester, author, historian and then a member of the Philippine Commission, discovered the potentialities of Baguio, he and his party hiked over red clay footpaths. The present site of Burnham Park and the lagoon was a carabao wallow, kept by Igorots living in scattered nipa shacks. Only one white man lived in Baguio then; he was Otto Scheere, whose house stood where the famous Pines Hotel stands today.

The construction of highways and roads into Baguio and nearby Trinidad Valley began in December, 1900. Not until January, 1905, however, did Col. W. V. Kennon, after whom serpentine Kennon Road was named, drive the first wagon clear through.

Today, speedy air-conditioned trains run from Manila to Damortis, at the foot of the Benguet hills. From there, large, comfortable buses wind up the famous Zigzag through narrow canyons to inviting Baguio. By airplane, the resort city is an hour from Manila; by automobile, it is five hours of easy driving over first class roads.

Baguio's temperate climate has made it a welcome haven for thousands during the sweltering heat of summer. The average temperature is 64.4 degrees, with an annual variation of only 4 degrees. But Baguio's weather offers surprises too, especially during the rainy season. On July 15, 1911, in a single 24-hour period, 45.99 inches of rain fell. Two feet of precipitation in 24 hours



is not infrequent. In 1938, the city had a total of 210 rainy days. Two other common weather phenomena are the heavy mist that veils the city in the early morning and late afternoon, and the hail storms that send everyone scampering.

Camp John Hay, founded in 1903, is probably the most unique and beautiful army post under the American flag. The camp has all modern facilities: well-built quarters, playgrounds, a well-kept golf course, beautiful gardens and, best of all, the Bell Amphitheater. Situated near the summer headquarters of the commanding general of the Philippine Department of the United States Army, the latter attracts tourists, vacationists and candid camera fans because of its natural beauty. Camp John Hay has a steak fry at the Army and Navy Club every Saturday night; the occasional outdoor programs feature Igorot dances.

A junior branch of the University of the Philippines—popularly known as the Baguio College—prepares students from northern Luzon for their degrees in liberal arts. Thus, Baguio is something of a college town, besides being a health resort and a convention city. Furthermore, every summer, in addition to the students, thousands of school teachers from all parts of the Philippines gather for two months of rest, study and social activity at the Teachers' Camp. The scattered school buildings and dormitories are connected by improvised native-made canopies for the convenience of the teachers during the summer rains.

The Philippine Military Academy, the Commonwealth's "West Point," is an important new attraction of the city. Hundreds of Filipino youths, future officers of the Philippine Army, receive their training here. The Academy's summer dances have an irresistible attraction for debutantes and other summer visitors.

High Dominican Hill, site of a famous Grotto of Lourdes, is accessible by motor car. From this vantage

(Turn to Page 18)



Igorot Actor



**Wright Park and
the Mansion House**



**The Pinelawn Hotel
owned by the...**

On the Road

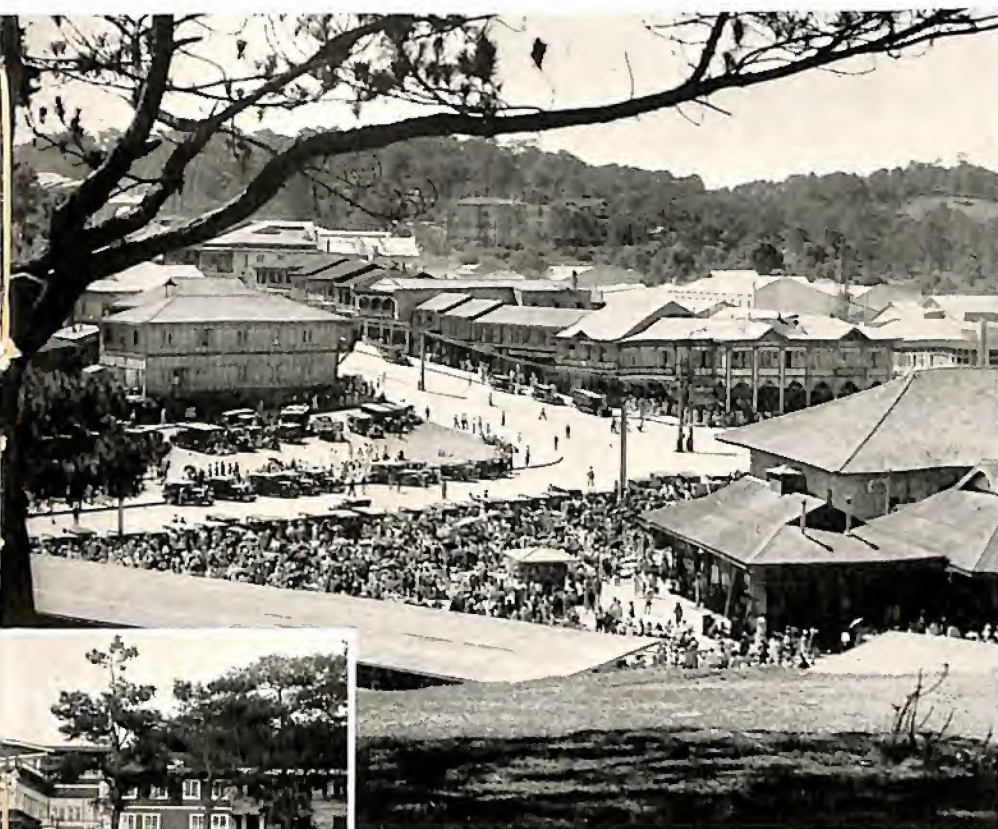


**Action on the Baguio
Golf Course**



**Baguio Market, a riot
of color and activity**





**Baguio's Business District
and Market**



**s Hotel,
Government**

l to Baguio



Igorot Woman



**Buildings of the
Government Center**



**Modern Baguio and
its cathedral**

Get in Touch with **VARGAS**

President Quezon has a Secretary who is becoming a Manila Legend.



WHENEVER President Quezon is away from his desk—whether on a visit to the United States, an inspection trip in Mindanao, a tour of low-cost housing projects on the outskirts of Manila, or at home under doctors' orders—the routine business of running the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines falls to Jorge B. Vargas, the Presidential secretary. So efficient is Vargas in performing his manifold duties that his name appears in American newspaper dispatches with a frequency exceeded only by that of Mr. Quezon himself. In Manila he has become something of a contemporary legend. "Get in touch with Vargas," is the answer to innumerable queries.

During his recent illness, President Quezon had to rely on Vargas to handle many of the burdens of State. The secretary increased in stature under the load of serving as eyes, ears, mouth and hands for his ailing chief.

Democratic and unaffected, a hard worker and a self-made man, Secretary Vargas sets a pace around the Presidential office that wears out most other officials. Rising at 6, he remains on duty until late at night, usually with only brief interruptions for meals or relaxation. Paradoxically, though, he maintains his social contacts, finds time for tennis and bowling, and has established a reputation as a model husband and father.

Vargas' days are as diversified as his talents. Before breakfast he putters around his orchard and poultry runs. He turns on the radio for the news broadcasts and thumbs through the morning papers while he eats. He is off to his office at Malacañan before most of Manila is fully awake. From then until 2 o'clock in the afternoon he devotes all his attention to the amazing variety of jobs that fall to a successful Presidential secretary.

If the President is available, appointments must be made. If not, Vargas may undertake to speak for his chief. Dozens of communications must be dispatched on all

sorts of governmental business. Inquiries from the press are answered. Visitors are greeted and political grievances soothed. In all these and a hundred other activities, Vargas submerges himself.

By 2 o'clock the rush has subsided and Secretary Vargas goes home for lunch and a siesta. Back at his desk by 4 or 5 o'clock, he plunges into the "paper work" that has piled up on his desk. Often it is well past midnight before he switches off the lights and goes home. Supper has consisted of a sandwich or two and a glass of milk.

Despite the constant press of business—complicated by a crowded social and official schedule—Vargas usually manages to get in some tennis or bowling at the Loang-Laan Tennis Club, of which he is president. If the day has been too busy for a game, he will leave his desk during the evening, rush to the club for a set under lights, then hurry back to Malacañan and his job.

The Presidential secretary finds occasional relaxation in dancing or a show. Good tennis thrills him. A bang-up boxing or wrestling bout is a treat, too. Vargas belongs to the Manila Yacht Club, Los Tamaraos Polo Club, the Wack Wack Golf Club, and half a dozen social organizations. All somehow get a measure of his attention.

Vargas' interest in sports even extends into his hobby of collecting books. Sporting editions have a prominent place among the 2,500 volumes of his steadily growing private library. However, the selection has both variety and richness. Currently he is developing the Filipiniana section through the acquisition of rare Philippine manuscripts. Stamps go into another collection, and to date his scrapbooks exceed 100 volumes. A genuine lover of books, Vargas is meticulous in their care; no minor faults in design, printing or binding escape his eye, and he is equally critical of grammatical or typographical errors.

An efficient executive, Secretary Vargas is just as successful as a family man. He and Mrs. Vargas are both busy, but their home life follows the orderly pattern of a typical Filipino household. Five boys and three girls assure pleasant distractions from the cares of official life.

Convent-educated, Mrs. Yulo Vargas is a seasoned home-maker. Furthermore, her friends will tell you she is a good cook, an excellent interior decorator, and a successful manager of the family business interests. Like her husband, she is fond of sports. Mrs. Vargas bowls occasionally, goes in for gymnastics and dances well.

Today, Secretary Vargas is one of the most popular men in the Commonwealth administration. He performs a difficult job well, without ostentation or favoritism. Sure indication of his ability is the manner in which he has maintained close liaison between Malacañan Palace and the Filipino people during the President's recent illness. A job like that is not easy. Manila often calls Secretary Vargas the "little President." ★



Clothes Make the Filipino Woman

By Flora Ylagan

How Filipino clothes have changed in the past two decades. Left, the traditional Maria Clara dress, product of Spanish rule. Right, modern style, lighter and freer.



THE FILIPINO WOMAN has physical traits in common with many peoples of the Far East. She is, in fact, often mistaken for a Chinese, Japanese or, most frequently, a Malayan. This is easily explained: Chinese, Japanese and Malayan blood all flows in Filipino veins.

Three races of men migrated from Southeastern Asia to populate the Philippines—the Negritos, the Indonesians and the Malays. The Malays, with the most highly developed civilization, are still dominant and their influence on the Filipino, both physical and cultural, has been the most marked. Because of China's proximity to the Philippines, Chinese have migrated to the islands in large numbers. They have intermarried to such a great extent that almost every Filipino has a few drops of Chinese blood. Spanish influence is also very evident.

Small in stature, usually not taller than five feet five inches, the Filipino woman has straight black hair, clear-cut features, dark eyes and a light-brown complexion. Strangely enough, she looks like a true Filipina only

when she wears her native dress. Her costume, like her own personality, has undergone many transformations; her clothes today mark the transition from the old order to the modern.

In the early days, the Filipino woman was secluded in the home, and her daily excursions went no farther than the market or the church. Walking slowly and with dignity, she could not raise her eyes to a member of the opposite sex. The Filipina's lack of freedom was reflected in the style of her clothes. The bulky Maria Clara costume prevailed, for etiquette required that a woman's clothes should not reveal the feminine form.

The Maria Clara dress concealed the figure well. First, there were three or four petticoats, very full, gathered and ruffled. A waist, the "camisa", made of closely woven pineapple fiber or Canton linen, came next. Usually embroidered, its long gathered sleeves hung loosely to the wrist. A collar which resembled a monk's cowl was folded over the breast and partly covered the high, broad neckline of the "camisa".

A full, loose skirt fell to the floor

and covered the feet. In the Tagalog regions, an apron-like "tapiz" of thick black material was worn over the skirt, reaching the knees. The "tapiz" was a symbol of modesty and no Tagalog woman dared to go into the streets without one. When she went to church, the Filipina wore a black veil which covered her face. To see to the side, she had to turn her head. She was modesty personified.

Today, women of the Philippines have yielded to new influences, and the native dress has also undergone a change. The "camisa" is now very sheer—the sheerer it is, the more it is admired. The sleeves, which formerly hung loosely and covered the arms completely, have become shorter, wider, and are starched stiff to resemble wings. The neck line is lower and broader, while the "monk's cowl" no longer hugs the neck but falls lower in three folds that leave the shoulders bare, extending across the back of the "camisa" in an inverted triangle, with the tip reaching the waistline. The collar and wide-

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TREASURE in TIMBER

The Philippines Has a \$4,000,000,000 Nest Egg

By Ivan M. Elchibegoff

THE Philippine Commonwealth is predominantly an agricultural country, and forests comprise one of its most important natural resources. With the advent of economic and political independence, the exploitation of these forest resources is expected to play an increasingly valuable role in domestic and international economy.

When they withdraw from the Philippines, Americans can leave no finer monument than their work in Insular forestry. American foresters—men such as George Ahern, founder of the Philippine Forestry School, and George Fischer, adviser on natural resources to the Commonwealth—will be remembered gratefully for what they did in establishing sound forestry in the Philippines. The knowledge they gained there has been invaluable in spreading appreciation of Latin American forests, as well as those of the Malayan archipelago. Furthermore, American forestry influence has been disseminated throughout China, Japan, Malaya and the rest of the Far East by graduates of the Philippine School of Forestry.

Philippine forestry has a history older than the American occupation. Long before the Spanish-American War, the Spaniards organized a Bureau of Forestry in the Philippines and enacted forestry legislation that actually handicapped development. The old feudal regime could not meet the requirements of contemporary industrial exploitation of timber stands, although the Spanish laws were fashioned after those of their neighbors in western Europe. Despite these handicaps, local conditions favored the development of a lumber industry that could satisfy the local demand and meet export requirements. With the end of Spanish domination, American capital and



Modern sawmills handle logs of Philippine mahogany

technique soon permitted large scale utilization of the magnificent forests.

Philippine forests are officially computed to occupy 43,700,000 acres, approximately 59 per cent of the total land area. Standing timber is estimated to total 464,700,000,000 feet, worth some \$4,000,000,000. This is about \$250 worth of standing timber for each Filipino man, woman and child. When the logging, manufacture and transportation costs are added, it can be seen what a tremendous factor in Philippine national economy lies in the timber resources.

The Islands contain about 3,000 species of merchantable trees attaining one foot and more in diameter. For the present, however, only 20 or so are known commercially in export markets. Under the names "Philippine mahogany" and "Philippine hardwoods", they account for between 85 and 90 per cent of the lumber exports. Although the Philippine forests are predominantly hardwood, some species are capable of substitution for soft woods. This is an important technical factor in the competition between Philippine and American lumber in the Japanese market.

Nowhere is the contrast of old and new in the Philippines better exemplified than in the technological set-up of the lumber industry. Next to the Moro splitting off the most ac-

cessible parts of the log, the traveler finds an up-to-date sawmill using high-powered American logging and cutting machinery, producing hundreds of thousands of board feet of lumber a day.

Statistics offer the best measurement of the industry's growth in the past 40 years. Production in 1900 totaled about 20,000,000 board feet; the output was approximately 1,000,000,000 feet in 1938. Progress has been steady, with American money and skill playing a most significant part. The backbone of this advance has been the local market, which consumes 75 to 85 per cent of the yearly output. Exports increased from 6 to 9 per cent during the first decade of the century; between 1930 and 1940 they rose from 15 to 25 per cent. These figures may not seem important to the layman, but in terms of standards of living they mean that the yearly consumption of lumber increased from about 10 board feet per capita in 1900 to 60 or 70 board feet in 1938. American consumption in 1938 was 164 board feet. The increase in total production indicates a 100 per cent growth in agricultural population and production. It also signifies the development of skilled machinists and other industrial workers.

As is normal at this stage of Philippine economic development, the industry is controlled to a considerable extent by foreign capital. Recent figures show that 42 per cent of the money is American, 30 per cent Philippine, 10 per cent Chinese, 5 per cent British and 4 per cent Japanese. The remainder, about 9 per cent, is mixed foreign and Philippine capital. The American investment may increase further, depending on the industry's decline in the Pacific Northwest, on the one hand, (Turn to Page 23)

Top:
Staging 10 feet up the trunk
gives Philippine fellers a
place to stand as they saw.



Below:
Sawmill workers' homes line
the railroad at the Insular
Lumber Co.



Above:
Modern tractors snake
the big logs from the
woods to the logging
railroad.



Bottom:
Lumber is sawed high
in the mountains of
Northern Luzon and
delivered by aerial
cable.

Varona, Labor Aide, Returning to Manila



Francisco Varona

AFTER three years of service as labor assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, Francisco Varona has been granted an indefinite leave of absence and will leave for the Philippines early in July, Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde has announced. Mr. Varona expects to seek a seat in the Philippine Senate next fall.

As aide to Commissioner Elizalde, Mr. Varona has been instrumental in the organization of Filipino Executive Councils throughout the United States, and under his direction the Nationals Division of the Resident Commissioner's office is attempting to register all Filipinos in the United States. Mr. Varona has been particularly active in mediating labor disputes involving Filipinos. He is familiarly known to Filipinos everywhere as "Don Paco." ★

Letters From Our Interested Readers

Resident Commissioner of the Philippines
Washington, D. C.

Just today I received a copy of *PHILIPPINES* and I can hardly tell you how much I appreciate it. It seems almost impossible that the Islands have improved and advanced as they have during the past 41 years.

I look back at the time when it was dangerous for one man or even two to be away from the barracks. I recall that we established a guard post at the river crossing north of San Isidro. The post was some distance from the town. One side of the road was covered by a dense growth of bamboo and other tropical vegetation—bananas, mangoes, etc.; the other side was not covered so densely.

One day, one of the men on guard at the river post came into the "cook shack" for dinner and afterwards set out for his post again. Apparently he was overpowered by skulking natives and murdered, for he never showed up again. A thorough search failed to reveal anything. As long as we were in that neighborhood—San Isidro, Gapan, Cabiao, Cabanatuan—nothing ever gave up a clue as to the cause of his mysterious disappearance.

Now, here comes your splendid magazine which gives me a different vision of the Philippines. The cultural advancement is something to marvel at! The splendid architectural improvements make one wonder if it is really so.

Many, many thanks for the wonderful magazine.

LOUIS COLLINS
Baker, Oregon

Baguio

(from Page 11)

point, one commands a complete view of Baguio and its environs—the Mansion House, summer home of the United States High Commissioner; the summer residence of the President of the Philippines; the city auditorium at Burnham Park, where the younger set gathers for dancing; the Country Club with its popular golf course; the Baguio Catholic Cathedral atop a nearby hill; seven large hotels at vantage points around the city; and attractive modern residences with beautiful gardens.

But the most colorful spot in Baguio is the Market Place, where the mountain people, the Igorots, gather from distant villages to sell their wood carvings, hand-woven cloth, baskets, curios, jewelry and fruits and vegetables.

Baguio is, finally, a very interesting paradox. Located in the mountains of northern Luzon, whose inhabitants are among the oldest but least advanced of the Filipino people, it symbolizes the success of the joint efforts of Americans and Filipinos in the creation of a resort city which is, to many minds, the pleasantest and most modern in the Far East. ★

Philippine Laws To Control Aliens Go Into Operation

THE first comprehensive restriction of aliens in the history of the Philippine Islands began on January 1, 1941, with enforcement of the 1940 Philippine Immigration Act. The Commonwealth legislation closely follows American patterns with only a few notable exceptions. For instance, the Philippines, unlike the United States, makes no distinction as to race or nationality. Secondly, the Philippine definition of an alien does not include citizens of the United States, while the United States considers the Filipino an alien. Finally, the Philippines has established an absolute quantitative limitation, in contrast to the American proportional system.

The Philippine law distinguishes between immigrant and non-immigrant aliens. Non-immigrants include persons in the Islands temporarily, tourists, seamen, international traders and students. They are restricted qualitatively, but not quantitatively. The second classification, immigrants, is subject to both quantitative and qualitative restrictions.

Denied entry to the Philippines, regardless of purpose, are persons found on the non-admission list of most countries—paupers, the insane, polygamists, criminals, etc.

From the international standpoint, the most significant feature of the new law is its quota figures. An absolute limit of 500 of any one nationality, or without nationality, can be admitted for any one calendar year. This feature brought a diplomatic protest from Japan, which felt that, in practice, it was being discriminated against. No limitation is placed on nonquota immigrants—approved employes, the immediate family of Philippine citizens, women who have lost their Philippine citizenship through marriage to aliens, to mention several categories.

Fingerprinting of incoming aliens is handled by immigration officials at ports of entry. Persons about whose status there is any doubt are referred to a board of special inquiry. An alien who has been excluded by a local board may appeal to the Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Immigration in Manila.

Another bill passed by the Philippine National Assembly requires the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens resident in the Commonwealth. This new legislation is very similar to the Alien Registration Act of 1940 in the United States. ★

New Office to Aid West Coast Filipinos



Dr. Macario D. Bautista

THE opening of a branch of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in San Francisco was announced June 1 by Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde. Primarily an extension of the Nationals Division of the Washington office, the new agency was made necessary by the concentration of Filipinos on the Pacific Coast and the growing need for a greater solidarity among them.

Dr. Macario D. Bautista, physician of Stockton, California, is director of the agency. Mr. C. T. Alfafara, popular president of the Filipino community in San Francisco, has been named secretary.

The primary purpose of the San Francisco office is to act as liaison agent between the Filipino communities on the Pacific Coast and the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington. The staff, for instance, is charged with advising the Commissioner on all pending state or local legislation affecting Filipino interests, and any cases of discrimination. Filipino travelers will be aided in their dealings with immigration officials, and the issuance of visas and re-entry permits will be facilitated.

At least one inter-community Filipino conference will be arranged by the branch office each year.

"We hope by this step to extend more effectively the services and protection of the Philippine Commissioner's Office to the Pacific Coast," Dr. Bautista declared. "The agency stands ready to assist both Americans and Filipinos in any problem that legitimately comes within our sphere." ★

Export Control

(from Page 3)

Philippine Government and Filipino leaders, both in Washington and in Manila. They rose to the occasion magnificently, throwing their full support behind a proposition which was sure to mean a real sacrifice to them. That made the task of the sponsors of the legislation much lighter.

It was my privilege to have been a member of the congressional party which visited the Philippines six years ago for the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government and of Manuel Quezon as its first President. I saw the Philippines at first hand, and my observations of economic and social conditions there gave me a deep appreciation of the importance to the Filipinos, as well as for us, of export control.

I was pleased to be able to introduce this bill in the Senate where it was considered and acted on within two days. The identical bill introduced in the House by Representative May, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, was also given prompt approval in committee. On the floor of the House, Representative May offered my bill as a substitute for his own, facilitating its final passage.

The administration departments strongly favored the legislation. The proposal was, in fact, submitted to the Congress by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. The stated objective was to prevent the leakage to foreign countries of essential resources produced in the Philippines. It was felt highly desirable that these resources be husbanded for the defense of the United States and of the Philippines. Testimony was presented in the hearings before our committee that considerable amounts of these vital materials were being shipped to Axis nations. Obviously such a situation was not consonant with our national policy. To understand its existence and development, however, it is necessary to understand the general background of our original national export control legislation. Then we may see how the problem of the Philippines was gradually impressed upon us.

The Congress in July, 1940 passed legislation to apply export licensing control to all essential products, commodities, and materials produced in continental United States. Under that law, exports of high-octane gasoline, steel, iron, aluminum, tin, rubber and a long list of other essential materials were placed under supervision and restriction. Congress had intended, and the Administration carried out a program whereby all such shipments outside the borders of the United States were made to conform strictly to the necessities of national defense. Dis-

cretion in issuing licenses for export was left in the hands of the Export Control Administration, an organization representing the State and the War Departments, among others. This was as it should be. Losses of vital defense materials were immediately curtailed. What shipments were permitted went to countries in whose economic welfare we were especially interested, in furtherance of our national policies, including the Good Neighbor policy in South and Central America.

But Washington soon observed that some vital materials continued to pass out of American jurisdiction through the Philippines. Of course, there was nothing improper about this at the time. The Philippines had not been mentioned in the original export control law, because it had not been thought either necessary or fair. To have pinched off the Commonwealth's export trade without first consulting the Filipinos who would bear the chief burden of that policy would undoubtedly have been grossly unjust. After all, it was our national defense that we were seeking to improve. Moreover, at the time of the original passage of the export control act, many responsible people had no idea that the Filipinos were willing to stand beside us in the diplomatic tug of war that was going on in the world.

Yet the queer paradox of the question was the fact that the Philippines was scheduled to remain under the American Flag until 1946. Despite the Independence Act of 1934, the Filipinos were not yet independent. In an international sense we were still responsible for them and for their place in the world. That complicated the question of export control.

At first the contradiction was not especially apparent to us. We passed the export control act for continental United States and were willing to let the matter rest there. Our unwillingness to presume upon the delicate international position of the Philippines, combined with our lack of information as to the probable extent and importance of "leakage" from the Islands, made the question fairly academic anyway. But then two changes occurred. First, both our experts and the Filipinos began to notice an important increase in shipments of vital Philippine vegetable oils, base metals and hemp to Japan, Russia and similar markets. These were highly important materials, and our officials were frankly disturbed.

The second change was the growing consciousness that the Filipinos were on our side in the world ideological conflict. They had deliberately chosen, we understood, to throw their lot in with us, regardless of the menace to



Copra, dried coconut meat, now requires a license for export from the Philippines.

themselves. A coincident realization was that, until 1946, we were plainly responsible for the defense of the Philippines as well as the United States.

These two realizations combined to suggest to both official and non-official circles that export control be applied to the Philippines. Actually, according to testimony presented to us, the Filipinos themselves were the first to make the suggestion and to offer to act upon it.

Acting under instructions from President Quezon, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, contacted Administration officials and offered to apply export control in whatever form the United States thought best. Filipinos, he declared, were willing and ready to make whatever sacrifices were necessary. That offer was deeply appreciated in Washington. A bill applying export control to the territories and possessions was immediately drafted and submitted to Congress.

When Mr. Elizalde appeared before our Senate Military Affairs Committee, he reiterated the Commonwealth's full and unqualified support for the proposed legislation, even at the expense of a national economy completely dependent upon exports. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Brigadier-General Russell Maxwell, Export Control Administrator, appeared on behalf of the Administration to present basic testimony concerning the need for the legislation and to urge its adoption. That was done in record time.

This commentary, however, would not be complete without again emphasizing the gracious cooperation of President Manuel Quezon, who unquestionably reflected the attitude of the 16,000,000 Filipinos in his desire to work closely with the United States on these projects of benefit to us both. President Quezon has not taken advantage of the situation. Instead, he placed the matter at our discretion during the discussion of this important matter.

Great credit is likewise due to the Congressional representative of the Philippine Government, Commissioner "Mike" Elizalde, who has in this, and in all other matters been a vigorous, able and active advocate of his country, able to work in closest harmony with his colleagues in Congress. Elizalde's personality and personal popularity have gained him an entry into many high circles to the ultimate benefit of his country. That, added to the deep appreciation which we have developed here for the cooperation and patriotism of President Quezon, has made it a pleasant task to cooperate with the Philippine Commonwealth in our legislative function. ★



Manila hemp exports may now be curtailed

Service in the Philippines

By

Major Alexander Sydney Lanier

I HAVE HAD the privilege of seeing each copy of PHILIPPINES since its first issue. The magazine is of particular interest to one who spent more than four years in the "Sun Kissed Isles". The photographs show the great progress of the Islands since I was there 30-odd years ago. The whole is of interest also because it revives memories of most pleasant experiences and of happy years I spent in the Philippines, and of the friendships I formed among the Filipinos and Americans. In fact, the ties between those who served in the Islands in the earlier days are comparable only to those formed in combat service or those of our school days.

I went to the Philippines in 1906 at the request of General Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington, as assistant to the Insular Attorney General. It was my privilege to serve under Governors General Henry C. Ide and Cameron Forbes, Commissioner James F. Smith, and more immediately under Attorneys General Wilfley, Gregoria Areneta and Ignacio Villamor. I consider Areneta a man of uncommon ability.

It was my privilege during that period to draft many vital Philippine laws. Among the legislation I helped prepare were the laws creating the University of the Philippines, segregating the lepers at Culion, creating the Commission to regulate railroads and public utilities, and pensioning the Constabulary. I also aided in preparing the habitual criminal act, and wrote the opinions of the Bureau of Justice.

I liked the Filipinos, and always found them courteous and hospitable. I sympathized with their political aspirations, and had faith in their capabilities for self-government; and in those early formative days it was within my sphere of activities to preserve and protect Filipino civil rights. Whenever there was presented to me a question of law involving Filipino rights, and any doubt existed, I always resolved the doubt in favor of the Filipino.

As long as I live, I shall always cherish happy memories of the Philippines and its peoples. I can only wish for them unmolested freedom to develop to the fullest their undoubted ability and their capacity for self-government. May they be blessed with happiness and prosperity, and with perpetual peace and security at home and abroad. ★

P. I. NEWS

SECRETARY of National Defense Teofilo Sison in a recent report to President Quezon and the Philippine Assembly submitted a series of recommendations "for the maintenance of a strong and efficient air force in the Philippines." The plan called for:

Expansion of the Philippine Army air corps and off-shore patrol; Government aid in training civilian pilots; appointment of Filipino *pensionados* to take special courses in aeronautics abroad; consolidation of Philippine commercial airlines and their operation under government supervision or control; establishment of an adequate central airport in Manila; complete Filipinization of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey; acquisition of an additional survey ship; acquisition of a new and larger site for the Philippine nautical school.

Coincident with these recommendations came an announcement that 100 officer-aviators will be detailed this year to speed the training of Filipino pilots.

• • •

SINCE the Philippine census was taken in 1939, the population has increased by 770,597, bringing the total to 16,771,900, the Bureau of Census and Statistics has announced on the basis of estimates made on January 1, 1941. Manila had 673,000. Cebu is still the most densely populated province, with 1,085,400.

• • •

SHIPPING difficulties have failed to curtail the Philippine export trade, contrary to earlier fears. The total value of shipments in the first quarter (\$40,167,220) was ahead of the 1940 figures (\$37,282,721) by 7.7 per cent. A sharp recovery in Philippine purchases abroad was also noted during this period.

• • •

PRESIDENT QUEZON has issued an executive order regulating the reappointment and reinstatement of government employes who resign to engage in politics. Such persons hereafter cannot return to the public payroll until six months after the elections in which they directly or indirectly took part.

• • •

THE training of volunteer guards for civilian defense in the event of emergency will be started soon in all Philippine towns and cities by the Philippine Constabulary. Volunteers will receive instruction in first aid, repair and construction work, police, traffic and

guard duties, gas decontamination and fire prevention. In Manila alone a guard unit of 17,000 Filipinos and Americans between the ages of 18 and 60 is planned.

• • •

GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO, leader of the Insurrectionists of 1899 and 1900, and still a strong advocate of immediate independence, recently recommended that Manila be designated an open city immediately upon the outbreak of any hostilities involving the Philippines. General Aguinaldo expressed full confidence in the ability of Insular defense forces. "All veterans of the revolution are with me," he declared, "and we are ready to fight again, this time with our American friends and benefactors."

• • •

ACTING immediately to carry out a set of recommendations on civilian defense issued by President Quezon, the National Assembly passed a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to cover the costs. As the first step to provide cash for defense purposes, President Quezon has authorized the release of \$10,000,000 from the fund given him under emergency legislation to cover the purchase of seeds and short-season crops, the acquisition of poultry and livestock, and the production and storage of other food-stuffs. Discussion has already started on means of meeting emergency food requirements.

• • •

VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA recently told the Manila press that, as far as the Filipinos are concerned, Independence is a closed matter which can only be reopened by the United States. He declared that the Filipinos are willing to fight for the United States if necessary; and although they will rely on American naval and military aid until 1946, Filipinos will handle civilian defenses.

• • •

THE devastating fire which swept the Tondo district of Manila in May, leaving 30,000 homeless, has forced adoption of a number of government measures for relieving fire sufferers and rehabilitating the burned area. Mayor Eulogio Rodriguez announced establishment of a \$2,500,000 revolving fund to urbanize Tondo and help prevent a repetition of the \$2,000,000 conflagration. A modern town, without nipa shacks and the old slums, is planned. Model tenement houses will be leased or sold on the installment basis to Tondo residents, preferably fire victims.

• • •

PRESIDENT QUEZON has issued an executive order requiring all government offices and entities to acquire and store a four-month reserve of gasoline, lubricating oil, grease, kerosene and Diesel oil. These supplies, in cans, will be stored in safe and convenient places.

Treasure in Timber

(from Page 16)

and political developments in the South Pacific, on the other. Philippine capital is certain to increase. Total investments at present are about \$15,500,000 — a relatively small amount in view of the over-mature timber available for immediate cutting.

The lumber industry has developed mainly on the basis of the domestic demand from expanding agricultural export industries, such as sugar, copra and abaca. Nevertheless, Philippine woods have already attained an enviable position in world markets. The first South Sea tropical timber to reach Europe in substantial quantities came from the Islands, with the possible exception of teak from Southeastern Asia. In technical properties and adaptability, they have proven their ability to compete with hardwoods from other parts of the tropical world.

In the past 20 years the percentage of Philippine timber sold abroad has increased until in 1937 not less than 25 per cent of the national cut was exported. The trade is predominantly with Japan, the United States, the British Empire and China, but more than 25 other countries received their quota.

Although exports have been substantial and are still growing in value, compared to such products as sugar, copra, coconut oil, Manila fiber and canned fruit they are insignificant, of course. But the international timber trade in the Pacific is expanding and the Philippine share will continue to grow in quantity and value, with a further increase in its relative importance to the national economy.

Of individual markets, Japan is the most important and is still growing. The United States is the most profitable. This is because America imports finished sawmill products, while Japan takes rough timber and does the manufacturing at home.

Since 1929, Japan has sought to limit its purchases of raw and semi-manufactured products in the United States. American lumber exports to



Lumbermen use modern equipment at every opportunity

Japan have probably suffered more than any other product from this policy. One of the reasons the Japanese were able to do this was the presence in the Philippines of a readily available source of timber. Therefore, in the event the Philippine Government decided to protect its woodworking industry by imposing an export tax on rough timber, Japan would probably look for another source in Malaya or Siberia. In fact, the Japanese already hold several concessions in the Netherlands Indies and British North Borneo, which supply about as much as the Commonwealth does. A policy of protection for the domestic Philippine sawmill industry is therefore of questionable value unless other markets capable of substantial improvement can be found. This is the next task of the Philippine lumber industry.

The Islands have been regular importers of American softwood since the end of the 19th century. United States Government statistics show that the first purchase of American lumber, valued at \$110, occurred in 1824-25. In 1842-44, the Philippines took \$4,500 worth. In the first decade of this century, United States lumber exports to the Philippines averaged about 20,000,000 board feet a year. They have declined now to between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 board feet. These Philippine imports are "habitual" rather than economically necessary: for we are told by the foresters that the Islands have wood for every conceivable use. ★

Clothes

(from Page 15)

puffed sleeves give the garment the graceful lines of a butterfly.

The skirt has also adopted new styles. The fullness has disappeared and the design now conforms with the "camisa". Fitting the hips closely as an American or European dress does, it falls in graceful folds to the floor, ending in a train in the back. Philippine dresses, whether for ordinary use or special occasion, morning or evening, always have a train. It is easily managed, however. During the day it is pinned to the side; at tea it is held in the left hand; and on formal occasions it is allowed to trail gracefully behind. The trimming and material of the train vary according to the occasion. Those for daily use are made simply, of inexpensive material, while those for evening wear are of costly materials, elaborately embroidered with silver, gold or silk thread.

Until the modern era, Filipino dresses came in black or white or dull shades. Now of every conceivable combination of colors, they are gay, flamboyant. Dresses in the modern style no longer include the "tapiz," which only members of the older generation still wear. Even this modern version of the native dress is being replaced by the short Western dress, especially in the schools and offices, where it is less expensive and more convenient. The native dress, however, will not completely disappear, for it is a creation of beauty and a real part of the Philippine tradition. ★



The Philippine and American flags fly together

≡≡≡ *The Problem* ≡≡≡

Facing the **FILIPINO AUTHOR**

By P. C. Morante

WHEN the winners of the First Commonwealth Literary Contest were announced on November 15, 1940, the Philippine public showed special interest in the prize entries. Letters from all over the Islands poured into Malacañan Palace, asking where copies of the books by the winning authors could be procured.

Having been awarded a prize, I received my share of inquiries from those interested in reading my book, *Filipino Life*. I had to admit to my correspondents—fellow writers, teachers, editors, students, librarians and one Assemblyman—that my work was still in manuscript form and that they would have to await publication before they could read it.

In order to meet the public clamor for the winning literary works, a number of authors who received substantial cash awards were prompted to publish their own books. The result of their private ventures in the publishing field was far from satisfactory. Success was literally impossible. For lack of capital, the author-publishers were forced to print only limited editions, which meant a high price per copy to meet production costs; the price being prohibitive, few books could reach the Filipino reading public.

The (Philippine) University Press and the Philippine Book Guild, both of which publish literary works in English, fared no better than the author-publishers did when they undertook the publication of some of the prize winners.

Obviously, book publishing in the Philippines is a luxury. But it is a luxury that needs encouragement—intensive and extensive cultivation—if the basic purpose of the Commonwealth Literary Contests—"to help writers to help themselves and put the nation on the cultural map of the world"—is to be fully realized. This ultimate aim will not be realized if the winning authors use their cash prizes to publish their own works. They certainly make no money for themselves. To the contrary, such ventures drain away the material resources of which all young writers are badly in need. Their hope of reaching the widest possible reading public is defeated by their complete lack of experience in the publishing field. Furthermore, writers who publish their own books are almost always regarded with suspicion by critics, despite

the distinction their works have acquired through the Commonwealth Literary Contests.

It is apparent, therefore, that our main problem is to have well-established publishing firms undertake the publication of winning literary works. Such firms can give us a chance to make money and at the same time create an extensive reading public for their books. Unfortunately, no such publishing house exists in the Philippines, particularly as far as publishers of English works are concerned.

For a satisfactory solution of this problem, I believe Filipino authors should turn to American publishers. For instance, New York, the recognized literary capital of the world, has numerous reputable book firms. Very probably, one of them could be interested in a contract to handle exclusively the publication of winning English entries in the Commonwealth Literary Contests. The Commonwealth Government or the Philippine Writers' League, or both, should take the lead in promoting such an arrangement. Perhaps a publisher's contract could be made part of the Contest prize.

There is an alternative. A Filipino publishing house might be established in New York to deal exclusively with the publication of winning works in English (if it were feasible, Spanish and Tagalog works could be translated into English, too). Should this firm be affiliated to an American publishing house of good standing—under conditions similar to those governing the business relations of *The Virginia Quarterly* and E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. or between *The Atlantic Monthly* and Little Brown & Co.—so much the better. But the main thing is to have the winning entries (especially in English) published in America. Methods of furnishing capital could be worked out by, for instance, the Philippine Book Guild, which might act as sole distributing agency in the Philippines. A subsidy from the Commonwealth is not out of the question, though it is preferable to have the project in willing private hands.

There are some compelling reasons why winning literary works should be published in America. It would have the great advantage of giving Filipino books a better chance of being read widely by Americans. Secondly, publication facilities are the best in the United States; book publishing is a highly specialized trade, involving wide experience, sound judgment, salesmanship, publicity, and other attributes we still lack. Furthermore, Filipino writers would have a better opportunity of making a name for themselves in America. And with their names established, they could better express to the American people the issue confronting the Philippine nation. Fourthly, with the help of distinguished American editors, the quality of Filipino writings would be improved immensely. Finally, the most effective way to put our nation on the cultural map of the world is to have excellent literary works by Filipino writers published in America. For America has now become the cultural center of the world. ★



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